



## Commission At Ladysmith

Miners And Other Witnesses  
Examined at the Session  
Yesterday.

Federation Wish to See Mr.  
Baker Before Paying  
\$14,000.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ladysmith, May 19.—At today's proceedings of the labor commission Harry Carroll, William S. St. John Bryden, Monte Wilson, Andrew Robertson, Samuel Launderick and Thomas McLean gave evidence as to their relations with the Wellington Colliery Company. Their opinions with regard to the removal from Extension, and their views of the strike, S. K. Mottshaw, jr., was also recalled and explained the miners' dealings with the Western Federation.

The \$1,000 for the miners' strike pay last month has not yet arrived, but the draft is believed to be on the way. A reply to the miners' telegram to the Western Federation has been received to the effect that the Federation must see their representative, Mr. Baker before replying to the demands of \$14,000 a month. It is expected that when Mr. Baker sends his answers to applications for funds were generally to a similar effect, that he must communicate with the Western Federation before replying.

Ladysmith, May 18.—The D. G. S. Quebec left her wharf at Victoria early after 6:30 a.m. with the Labor Commission on board. This fine steamer will be the home of the commissioners during their investigations up the Coast, and they will no doubt appreciate the comparative quietude as an aid to their consideration of the momentous question before them. On the run up a short inspection was made of the new lighthouse off Sidney, and Ladysmith was reached about noon, and in this pretty little harbor the Canadian may lie anchored. After a brief conference of the proceedings in the Old Fellows Hall, Mr. E. V. Bodwell, K. C., called on Mr. James Dunsmuir to take the stand. Mr. Dunsmuir's evidence throughout was characterized by a blunt frankness, which seemed to favorably impress his hearers. Witness said he had been connected with coal mining for 30 years, and with the active management of the Wellington Colliery Company since about 1872. The Wellington mine was closed about four years ago, which was the time when the Extension mines began to be operated. If grievances arose he always met a committee of his own men. There was trouble at Wellington about 1890, which lasted some five months. The men then wanted him to resign, and the union, but he would give way, so long as they kept the unions away there was no trouble. There was a union at Alexandra just amongst the men themselves, but it was never recognized. He met the committee as a committee of his own men. He had once refused to treat with it because the matters were too trifling, and were such that the managers could attend to it. It was just before the Alexandra mine closed about a year ago. If any serious grievance arose he never refused to meet a committee of his men, and would not now, but he would have nothing to do with a union foreign or not. The Alexandra organization was not a union. He understood with the men that they were not to do it. Union. He would never recognize any union, but he did organize. Before the present strike witness said two committees had waited on him. The first came some time in April, and was composed of Messrs. Mottshaw, Jeffries and Jones (a colored man). He asked them if they represented the Western Federation, and being told they did refused to see them. The next committee was comprised of Messrs. Jeffries, Mottshaw, Robertson and MacLean. Being told that they represented the Extension miners, as such he gave them an interview. He told them that he would have nothing to do with the Western Federation in any shape or form, but would meet his own men if they would withdraw from the union. He asked them where the nigger was? They said he had not come this time. He told them he had not come this time, but he would not see the previous committee because of the nigger in it. He assured them that color made no difference so long as the committee represented his own men. He said to them that unions were only sucking the blood out of them. It was better to follow him than Baker. They replied that they did not want him to recognize the union, or the Federation, so long as it did not meet a committee amongst them as the same as at Alexandra. The case there, however, was different. He met the men there, but they came to him with trifles. For instance, they said the manager told them to fill up with the rock (the dirt) and they would get paid for it. He knew something was wrong. There were two sides to the story. He met the men at Extension. There was nothing in the government's report that he objected to all unions, as he could treat with his own men. As to the difficulties arising from unionism, the first action of the unions was to appoint a pit committee to interfere with the work by going round wanting to fix prices, so much a ton or a yard, and fixing them not with reference to what the good men can do, but what the "weak" men do, and preventing the men from arranging their own scale. Under unions the men were the slaves of their executive.

In the present strike witness knew of no real trouble—nothing except his non-recognition of the union. The men, of course, had their rights to join any union, but so had his rights to leave them out of his employment. It was not in the interests of the miners that the most schism join the union.

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*Show me try a cheaper tea, but once  
use Blue Ribbon, and you will remember  
its quality long after the price is forgotten.*

## Methodist Conference

### Report Shows Columbian College in a Most Flourishing State.

### The Final Draft of Stations Will Be Announced Today.

Yesterday was a busy day at the conference, and its labors will end today. Rev. Mr. Turner has won golden opinions as an administrator of the discipline, and rules of order, and enforced his authority yesterday in a most humorous fashion.

Rev. R. E. Sutherland reported for the committee on organizing traveling expenses to conference. In the distribution of the fund it recommended that the Indian district not be included in the disbursement of the fund. The probationers will receive half of their expenses while there will be \$2 per cent. to distribute.

The report of the Columbian College was presented by T. T. Pearson, Esq., of New Westminster. During the year there has been a large increase in the number of students, showing that the college is growing in favor. There was a large class of university students who have a creditable record for successful work in the University of Toronto, with which the college is affiliated. The college is situated in a very healthy locality, and no serious cases of sickness during the year have occurred. From a financial standpoint the college was never in a better condition. The mortgage of \$10,000 held by the Massey estate, Toronto, has been canceled by the executors. This leaves \$21,000 given by the trustees of the institution. Rev. Principal Sippell, M. A., B. D., made an appeal, and there was a quick and generous response, and \$1,750 was received in subscriptions.

Rev. A. E. Roberts presented the plan of apportionments for all the circuits and missions. It was voted to raise over \$3,200. The report was unanimously adopted. This amount will provide for the yearly maintenance of the college.

The outlook for the future is bright, and one of great promise as the conference was most enthusiastic in adopting measures whereby the college will be one of the best educational institutions in the land.

A resolution of condolence was moved in the name of Rev. Dr. E. Hetherington, B. A., B. D., of Kamloops, who has suffered great bereavement in the loss of Mrs. Hetherington, by death. Mrs. Hetherington was a most accomplished musician, and a lady of more than ordinary ability, and the church of Kamloops and the young people have lost a general favorite who took a deep interest in their welfare.

A resolution was presented by Rev. T. H. Wright setting forth the appreciation of the services of Rev. A. E. Roberts, who has acted as conference correspondent for the Christian Guardian, the official organ of the church in Victoria.

Rev. Mr. McEwan, superintendent of Baptist missions in British Columbia, was introduced to the conference by the president, and brought fraternal greetings from his denomination.

It was decided on motion that the minutes of the conference be published in combined form, so that the work of other conferences in the East may be in the hands of the ministers.

Rev. James H. White reported for the Deaconess movement in the Kootenays. Rev. S. J. Thompson of Cranbrook, has been elected to the board of management women in that region.

Exception, however, was taken to the Deaconess movement in the Kootenays.

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had been elected to the board of management women in that region.

Having taken that position, making yourself a party to a decree upon the legislature and the public of British Columbia, if your own view of the matter was correct, can you now properly complain?" asked Mr. Duff. "If the people of British Columbia have taken you at your word, and disposed of what you yourself presented to them as their property?"

No direct reply to this question was made. The witness contended that the patent should have been delivered to the company's agent either in Victoria or Vancouver, or sent to Montreal by the usual methods. Instead, for some special reasons, a minister of the Crown gave the patent to Mr. Wells, and he retained it.

This minister had asked him as a favor that he might retain temporary possession on the grounds in effect of political expediency, and witness with his usual courtesy could not say him nay. Neither he or the company should, he thought, be held responsible were this courtesy abused?" He did not know that Mr. Wells had used the word "permission" in requesting to remain custodian of the grants.

Mr. Wells had said that he wanted to keep them for a time, and waited until he could get a minister to take back the loan and restore all that he knew.

Rev. Goro Kuharagi, M.A., Rev. W. J. Sippell, B.A., B.D., Dr. Whitington, Rev. J. F. Betts, spoke of the high Christian character and devotedness to the Master's work of the late Mr. Kishimoto.

Rev. T. W. Hall presided at the even session of the conference. The state of the work committee reported through Mr. Alton, as follows: We would recommend that the application of the New Westminster district for permission to appoint a committee consisting of Rev. Joseph Hall, the pastor of Christ Church, the Rev. Thomas Crossley, and Mr. A. C. Wells, to draft a plan for the working of Sunnus circuit by

the plan of evangelistic services.

That we are in hearty accord with the resolution of Victoria district touching on the growing need of laying greater emphasis upon the distinctively evangelical features of Methodism. We believe there is a tendency to minister to Methodist people alone to the neglect of the mission to the masses, for which the Methodist church was raised up of God.

We cannot do better than to commend that all our ministers and Christian workers become at once acquainted with the plan of evangelistic services.

Submitted by the executive committee of the Wesley bicentenary celebration, which plan emphasizes and makes prominent the spiritual side of the bi-centenary movement. If this plan be adopted, to the whole church will move at the same time, and on the same lines.

Confusion will be avoided and the purpose for which Wesley and the Methodist people were raised up—scriptural holiness throughout these lands, will be kept in the forefront.

We note with pleasure the reports of increases in the different departments of our Sunday school work, and especially

do we rejoice that so many scholars have during the past year, united with the Church of Christ.

We would urge for the closer attention of Sabbath school workers the subject of Christian missions, so that there may come from our schools a more practical expression of our zeal for the missional cause.

Further, the report in its review of the work recognized the opportunity for self-sacrifice that would naturally impress the consecrated followers of Christ. The harvest truly in this great West is great but the laborers are few.

It also noted with satisfaction the growth of mission and deaconess work and prayed for an increasing army of volunteers to be raised up from amongst the young people.

The discussion which followed, it was decided, should be opened by asking that an opportunity be given people to accept Christ whenever possible. The report had recommended that an opportunity should always be given. The point was raised by Rev. Mr. Baer.

"We wished to insert the words 'whatever possible'." Rev. J. D. P. Kuon wanted to know when it would be impossible. To this Mr. Baer replied by quoting an instance in Namibia. After he had pronounced the intermission, the point was raised by Rev. Mr. Baer.

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## SPORTING NEWS

### LACROSSE.

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Further, the report in its review of the work recognized the opportunity for self-sacrifice that would naturally impress the consecrated followers of Christ. The harvest truly in this great West is great but the laborers are few.

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**CLEVELAND REDIVIVUS.**

Grover Cleveland may be as he was declared to be at St. Louis, "the most distinguished private citizen in the world," but Britons, ever since the Venezuelan message will prefer that he should continue to earn distinction as a private citizen rather than in any other capacity. A man who would fling, as he flung, a wholly causeless, and fortunately restless, bomb shell into the camp of civilization, is not one we would willingly see in a position of such irresponsible authority as that occupied by the President of the United States. That the thing was done to prevent the Democratic party from going to pieces and to fix the eyes of the Bryan element upon a foreign issue on which the administration was willing to surrender it, rather than upon a domestic issue upon which the administration was not willing to surrender, makes it not better, but worse. The boom for Grover Cleveland for the presidency in opposition to Roosevelt is one therefore likely to be unpopular in Canada, although its unpopularity will be tempered with a resigned joy that he has not the remotest chance of being elected even if he receives the nomination. Mr. Cleveland is sympathetic to the Trusts and Mr. Roosevelt is sympathetic to the people. Democratic hopes based upon Cleveland seemed to rest on the idea that the financial power which elected McKinley, will, backed by a solid South, be sufficient to defeat Roosevelt. What the wise men of the East, who dwell in the habitations of the Democratic party, apparently forgot is that if any such combination as that were made, the next vote for president of the United States would be as little a party vote as that which elected McKinley over Bryan, and probably even less so. In 1896 Cleveland advised the sound-money Democrats not to "fire in the air" by voting for Palmer, but to vote for McKinley. In so doing, Cleveland may have been patriotic, but he was disloyal to the dominant elements in the Democratic party. Even if that element is not dominant now, there are enough of its members left to put Mr. Cleveland in a very hopeless minority. Cleveland is popular in the South, and Roosevelt is unpopular in the South. But Roosevelt's general popularity is not confined to Republicans in the North and West by any means. He is a man after the heart of the American people as a whole. He can never be beaten by any combination of sectional feeling, financial support and Democratic party loyalty represented by Grover Cleveland, especially when the allegiance of the partisan was rudely shaken by himself in 1896.

**A JUDICIAL RUMPS.**

There is a very lively row on between the judges of the Court of Appeal of New Zealand and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Far be it from us to adventure upon the legal technicalities of what is likely to be a lawsuit celebrated in the history of the Empire. It appears that certain Maoris made a grant of land to Bishop Selwyn for "a college for the bishops of the Church of England" and "not merely as a place for the bishop for the time being, but, in continuation, for those bishops who shall follow and fill up his place, to the end that religion and faith in Christ may grow, and that it may be, as it were, a shelter against uncertain storm—that is, against the evils of the world." In the opinion of the Privy Council that was the creation of the charity and trust, and that what followed was a mere matter of conveyancing. The Colonial court, on the other hand, held that a native grant to a bishop was no more valid than a native grant to a land speculator, and that the real creation of the trust was when a grant of 500 acres of land was made to Bishop Selwyn from the Crown. This was in 1850. The purpose of the grant was never carried out, one main reason being that the natives in the neighborhood have greatly diminished. In these circumstances the trustees applied to the court for approval of a new scheme. Meantime the Solicitor-General intervened and contended that the object of the Crown grant of 1850 having failed, the funds reverted to the Crown either absolutely or as trustees, and that in the grant neither of the donors nor of the Crown was there expressed any general charitable purpose. This contention was upheld in New Zealand and negatived by the Privy Council. The root of the offence is not so much in the decision of the Privy Council as in the nasty way it was given. The London Times in a praiseworthy attempt to pour oil on the troubled waters, gives a most excellent description of the different kinds of judgments. "Some plain speaking," it says, "was pretty sure to come sooner or later as to certain varieties of judicial utterances. There is the judgment gay and debonair, interspersed with jests, generally harmless, and always welcomed. There is the judgment hortatory and denunciatory; the judge becomes a teacher and censor of morals; the particular persons before him have not broken the law; but as a good citizen he must give them a piece of his mind. No less to be dreaded—indeed, in the case of utterances to be read in distant countries,

much more perilous—is the judgment expressed in terms of pitying superiority. The better worded it is, the finer the phrasing, the more it is resented; words which do not give offence to judges of first instance who know the members of the Appellate Court may wound strangers. It is one thing to "wring" a County Court judge who will not retract, another to be severely critical of Colonial judges who are given to speaking their minds freely." That is delicious. The human nature of judges is, after all, a good deal like the human nature of the old Irishwoman who was found wallowing a pet Newfoundland dog big enough to eat her, with a broom handle, and saying, "It's not because I hate ye I bite ye, but just to show my authority." In this instance, Lord Macnaghten seems to have delivered himself of a sarcastic fulmination embracing the Executive, the law courts, and whole judicial system of New Zealand. He remarked that "The Solicitor-General declined his proper duty. In the opinion of Their Lordships the respondent has been wrong in every step from first to last." He also gave vent to the following immendo, which the judges in New Zealand are surely justified in considering offensive: "Where there was a suit properly constituted and ripe for decision, why should justice be denied at the bidding of the Executive?" The judges of New Zealand, with Sir Robert Stout at their head, have registered a formal protest against these "aspirations." But in doing so, they have gone much further. They have accused the Judicial Committee of ignorance of the procedure and statute law of the colony, and with having committed a series of blunders in deciding New Zealand appeals, and have declared that, if members of the Judicial Committee are not acquainted with the system which they interpret or administer, they may unconsciously become the workers of injustice and weaken "that Imperial spirit which is the true bond of union amongst His Majesty's subjects." There the matter rests, and there, as the subject matter of the suit is not one of vital importance, it is likely to rest. But we imagine that the law lords of the Privy Council will comb their wigs, adjust their gowns, and restrain their language in deciding the next New Zealand appeal.

**POPULATION.**

Victoria and New South Wales lie side by side in the Australian continent. The latter is about three times as big as the former, but until the last few years has always lagged behind Victoria in population, although it is the older colony of the two. In 1850 Victoria exceeded New South Wales in population by 189,301 people. In 1870 her lead was 237,940 people. These two decades measured, during the first, the direct immigration to Victoria in search of gold, and during the second, the increase in agriculture and industry, due to the flood of gold already beginning to decline. The resources of New South Wales were of a character which took longer to develop, consisting of wheat fields and pasture lands on a larger scale, coal, and base ores. In the race for population New South Wales fell hopelessly behind it might seem, during those twenty years. In 1880, however, Victoria's lead had fallen to 121,117 people, in 1890 to 11,410 people, and in 1901 it had disappeared, and New South Wales had a population in excess of that of Victoria by 170,930 inhabitants. This is a somewhat remarkable change in relative position to take place in 30 years, if we count from 1850, the point of the greatest disparity of the two countries. Of course it could not have taken place in old countries who had supported a large settled population for many generations. Both were new countries, and neither populated to anything like their full capacity. This is merely of general interest to Canadians, but if we split Canada into two sections, separated by the barren zone north of Lake Superior and east of Manitoba for the purposes of comparison from an economic and population point of view, are there not some features of similarity to the relative position of Victoria and New South Wales? A glance at the map of Canada will convince anyone of the tremendous disparity in available acreage between the East and the West, in favor of the West. The most superficial knowledge of the extent and variety of the resources of the West in timber, coal, base ores, wheat fields and pasture lands will convince anyone that it is richer than the East. So far as population is concerned, the West is a very long way behind the East, and the disparity will remain until manufactures, as well as production of raw materials begin to do. But it will become every year, and every decade less marked until one fine day the centre of gravity of Canadian population will leap a thousand miles into the province of Manitoba. This is as certain as anything can be. The movement of population in Australia, to which we have referred, gives us an idea of the rapidity with which such changes may take place. Young men old enough to appreciate the process, may live to see its consummation. There is no Mississippi Valley in Canada to arrest the transference.

**A C. P. R. HOTEL.**

The committee which has had negotiations with the C. P. R. in hand agent the building of a hotel in Victoria, have come to terms with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and have been able to secure from him a business proposition for the construction of a hotel. We need not recount the advantage to the city of such an investment as that, made by the C. P. R. If any capitalist or company build a hotel on a large scale in Victoria, the city would be greatly benefited. But if the C. P. R. became interested the benefit would be infinitely greater, because the C. P. R. controls a large portion of the seaborne traffic from and to this port. Naturally the C. P. R. would then have a direct interest in encouraging its passengers to enjoy a sojourn in Victoria on their way north, south, east and west. This is advantage to the city well worth the city's paying for, and so far as we can learn the conditions required by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy are not particularly onerous. If we are correctly informed, they involve a free site and free water, and no municipal taxes for a term of years. Free water will not cost the city much, as the city owns the water supply, and freedom from taxation for a period, is

better than the alternative of having nothing in the shape of a C. P. R. hotel tax forever. As to the proposed terms, the committee should lose no time in taking the people of the city into their full confidence, and not leave them to leak out. As soon as they are definitely determined they should be published. Any opposition to such a proposal might be expected from other hotel-keepers in the city. But either the hotel that is proposed will attract far more travel to Victoria than it actually accommodates itself, or it is not worth having at all. We think it is worth having, and will not injure the other hotelkeepers of the city, but improve their business, as well as that of every one else in Victoria.

From first January, 1882, to first January, 1903, 3,233 lynchings took place in the United States, of which 1,256 were of white people, 105 mulattoes, and 1,872 of negroes. Lynching is steadily decreasing, and is unknown in states where the punishment of serious crime is prompt and effective.

The Standard Oil Company is piping oil two hundred and eighty miles in California. The oil is too viscous to flow without being heated, and there are ten heating and pumping stations on the line. In California oil is pumped and piped 280 miles to find a market. In British Columbia we have oil lands in which a bore has never been put down. Why? It is not for lack of capital; it is not for lack of land. Why is it?

The good citizens of St. Louis have given Circuit Attorney Folk a house worth fifteen thousand dollars in recognition of his efforts to induce the state to provide certain other distinguished citizens a residence free of charge in prison. Circuit Attorney Folk has declined the offer. Wise man. The last American to be given a house was Admiral Dewey, and he was sorry for it afterwards.

The B. C. Mining Record points out that a large proportion of the recommendations of the Mining Association suggest the cutting off of sources of revenue, another large proportion advise the greater expenditure of public funds. This is a royal road to popularity no doubt, but it provides rather a conundrum for the people who have to find the money. The Mining Association does not have to solve that conundrum; the government and legislature do. The Mining Record is inclined to make allowances for the government and legislature in this connection, which is more than some prominent members of the Mining Association are inclined to do.

The attitude of the Maritime provinces to the Grand Trunk Pacific may be judged from the following telegram sent by two members of parliament to the St. John Board of Trade:

Important that civic bodies take immediate and strong action re Grand Trunk Pacific. Apparent intention is to make Portland the winter terminus and if Maritime provinces are to reap reward for past sacrifices a fight to the finish must be made. Charter should contain provision for Eastern Canadian winter terminus.

Quebec fought for the development of Northern Quebec by the new road, and Quebec was successful. The proposed route diverges north instead of south, in the longitude of Georgian Bay, and makes a straight run for the city of Quebec. The question of a winter port in Canada is one in which the Maritime provinces are vitally interested, and upon which they are prepared to make a stubborn fight. Whether they will win or not is a different question. Of one thing they may rest assured, that Canada will never entertain a proposal to subsidize a road to parallel the Intercolonial railway. Rather than to do that, it would pay Canada to transfer the Intercolonial, lock, stock and barrel, to the Grand Trunk railway. Short of that, the only policy for Canada is to utilize the Intercolonial in some way in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme.

**LABOR QUESTION NO. 3.**

To the Editor,

Sir.—The present inquiry into the labor question may or may not have resulted from the letters submitted "Petitioner" that appeared in the Colonist. The subject which has been kept before the public by Mr. Musgrave is very able letters. Under any circumstances no more could, up to the present, be reasonably expected than the issue of the committee of inquiry. But, in my opinion, the more acknowledged, too, that conditions here are more enterprising and generous, and that the machinery is much better. That the American workman excels the Briton was, however, denied. James Cox, the delegate for the British and other colonies, for instance, thinks that gambling, pleasure-seeking, and a restless spirit make Americans prematurely old and increase insanity, and that they have a greater tendency to a generally ugly nose. Another delegate, a Boston furnace man, says things quite differently. He says that "we looked in vain for the extraordinary 'hustling' of which we had so often heard, and the workmen on being questioned, were found to be as surprised to hear other than they had told. Besides these and many other contradictions, it was pretty generally agreed that the American workman is better paid, fed, housed, and clothed than the British, though not acknowledged, too, that conditions here are more enterprising and generous, and that the machinery is much better. That the American workman excels the Briton was, however, denied. James Cox, the delegate for the British and other colonies, for instance, thinks that gambling, pleasure-seeking, and a restless spirit make Americans prematurely old and increase insanity, and that they have a greater tendency to a generally ugly nose. Another delegate, a Boston furnace man, says things quite differently. 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## COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD.

removes eruptions on the face and body, such as pimples, sores, etc. 100 DOSES \$1.00.

**CYRUS H. BOWES,**

Chemist.

98 Government St. Phones 425 and 450.

## Compound Syrup —OF—

### Hypophosphites

A valuable nerve tonic and builder, manufactured by

**Hall & Co.**

Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

### Lace Parlors.

Just opened up an entirely new line of embroidery lace, embroidery silks and patterns in all the newest designs and patterns. Inspection invited.

MRS. ROBERTSON

28 Five Sister's Block.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Special - Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

A new display of pictures are being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Sisters block.

McClary's Famous Steel Ranges and Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Try the City Fish Market, corner Johnson and Storrs streets. Phone 964.

Gardening Tools at Cheapside.

### JUST READY Teague's Compound Extract of SARSAPARILLA

The unequalled Alterative and Blood Tonic. A PERFECT SPRING MEDICINE.

Prepared only by J. Teague,

**B. C. DRUG STORE,**

27 JOHNSON ST. J. Teague, Jr.

Rolled edge plates, dishes, etc. are the best made for hotel use. Weiler Bros. have a pretty pattern with green border, which costs little more than ordinary ware, and is much superior.

## SPALDING BASEBALL GOODS

AGENTS.

**John Barnsley & Co.,**

116 GOVERNMENT ST.

Bench Chains and Collars.

Lawn Mowers at Cheapside.

Blue Ribbon Tea is the best tea on earth.

Bird Cages at Cheapside.

### FOR SALE

Water lot, inner harbor, and two store residence, deep water, only \$2,000.

To let - 7-roomed modern residence, Richmond avenue, \$30. 10-roomed dwelling, Menzies street, \$20.

Store, Yates street.

Money to loan from one month up, at current rates.

Fire - Insure your premises or the contents in the British America Assurance Co.

P. R. BROWN, 30 Broad Street.

The proprietors of the Royal Cafe beg to announce that they have opened a Grillroom in connection with the restaurant. Chops and steaks will be served in place of lunch, if desired. Short orders at all hours; white cooking exclusively.

## CHIP

## PANAMAS

The lightest, most flexible and smartest Summer Hats. Can be bought only from us

35c, \$1.75, \$2.00

### English Boating Hats

### Palm Leaf Hats

—ALSO—

### Genuine Panamas

**W & J. WILSON.**

CLOTHIERS,  
HATTERS,  
AND  
FURNISHERS.

83 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Police Court.—A Chinese accused of an infraction of the Health Law, was dismissed in the Police Court yesterday morning, the magistrate holding that the police had failed to prove their case against him.

Died at Hospital.—The death occurred yesterday at St. Joseph's hospital of Alexander Baillie, aged 21 years. He was a native of Kinlochroon, Scotland. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from W. J. Hanna's parlors.

Mother's Club.—The last regular meeting of this term of the Mother's Club will be held in the Spring Ridge school this afternoon at 3 P.M. Tickets for discussion "Manners and Morals of Children" will be opened with a paper from Mrs. Joule.

Grocers Will Close.—A meeting of the Retail Grocers' Association was held last night, at which it was decided by the grocers to close their places of business on Victoria Day, May 25. Other than routine business, this was all that transpired at the meeting of the grocers.

Secretary Appointed.—A meeting of the managers of the Provincial Agricultural Association was held yesterday at 10 a.m. at the City Hall, at which Mr. Robt. Swinerton, of Swinerton & Odd, was duly elected secretary. There will be a meeting of the prize committee held tonight at 8 p.m. at the City Hall.

In Chambers.—Hon. Mr. Justice Wakelin disposed of the following Chamber applications yesterday morning: Rev. John Riley, deceased—Probate was granted upon the application of Frank Higgins; re Henry Simpson, deceased. An order was obtained by T. H. Miller for letters of administration and the appointment of a guardian.

The Roosevelt Reception.—Mayor McCallum and a majority of the aldermen will proceed to the Sound tomorrow evening to participate in the reception of President Roosevelt. The civic party will be the guests of the Tacoma and Everett Chambers of Commerce and will be officially entertained by their American cousins.

Auction Sale Postponed.—Owing to the illness of Joshua Davies, the auction sale advertised for today to close out the stock of Indian, Persian and Turkish rugs belonging to Messrs. Carruthers & McLean, has been postponed, and in its meantime the rugs will be offered at private sale at reduced prices for this week as per advertisement in this morning's issue.

Court of Revision.—A meeting of the Municipal Court of Revision, which consists of His Worship Mayor McCallum, Ald. Goodacre, Yates, Graham and Kinross, was held yesterday morning in the Council Chamber at the City Hall. In all there were 36 cases against the assessments, and fourteen cases were disposed of. The only reductions made were on improvements. The Court of Revision will resume its session this morning at the Council Chamber.

A Grievance Remedied.—For many months residents in the vicinity of the corners of Yates and Blanchard streets have complained of the existence of a noise due to the presence of a bill board at that point, which was invariably in a very unsanitary condition and used as a shield for the committing of offences of an extremely disreputable character. The city engineer has discovered that the offending board encroaches on the street lines, and it will be removed today.

Elected Officers.—At the annual meeting of the Nanaimo Gas Company the directors elected for the year were: Dr. G. L. Milne, Thomas Shattock, Morgan Harris, J. Bryant and W. K. Leighton. The officers elected at a meeting of the Directors subsequently held are: President, Dr. Milne; vice-president, T. Shattock; secretary and treasurer, W. K. Leighton. The report presented showed a more promising year than that of 1902. The management intend to still further extend their mains, and to induce consumers to use gas for fuel purposes.

Montreal Songstress Here.—Rev. J. Manville Williams, of Colville, Wash., who has been on a visit to the Pacific Coast since the time of the congressional election, will, in a year ago, was one of the leading singers of the American Presbyterian church, of that city, accompanies Mr. Williams, and both will spend a few days in Victoria. Mrs. Williams will sing at a musical at the residence of Mrs. Scowcroft this evening, but owing to her brief stay this will be the only opportunity Victorians will have of hearing her.

Two Excursions.—Victorians during the next few days will have an opportunity of "taking in" two excursions which should be largely patronized. The Puget Sound Steamship Company has arranged a special round trip fare of \$2 to Seattle on the occasion of the reception to President Roosevelt, tickets being given to return as early as May 25. The company will make an excursion on Victoria Day to Port Guichon, Ladner and Cloverdale by the Victoria & Sidney railway, and the steamer Victorian. The train leaves the market station at 7 a.m., and returning arrives at Victoria at 7 p.m. In this case also the fare is \$2 for the round trip.

The Coal Market.—J. W. Harrison's report on the condition of the coal market since the time of the strike, shows that four coal carriers have arrived from Australia, namely, Batelle Abbey, 2,277 tons; Drumcraig, 2,834 tons; Columbia, 2,200 tons; Melrose, 2,247 tons; total, 9,558 tons. All of this coal was delivered from ships sides on arrival here, not a ton having gone to the yards. There are only two vessels due to arrive this week, the "Clyde" and the "Lion," which carry coal from Australia and Sydney number in all 86, with a carrying capacity of 258,000 tons. From 50 to 60 per cent. of this coal will not arrive here before September next. The balance will be fully due between the end of the year. Never in the history of the coal trade has there been so formidable a gap.

Markets For B. C. Fish.—R. E. Gosnell, agent of the Bureau of Provincial Information, has just issued Bulletin No. 13, relating to the market for British Columbia fish and fish products in the countries on the Pacific Ocean to which British Columbia, being in favorable geographical relation, might be made tributary. The difficulties of obtaining statistics have been great, but every year the market grows and every year the market becomes more important.

British Columbia especially in regard to the South American Republics. How-

ever, it may be accepted as certain that a large market exists there for our fish products, provided always that these can be had down cheaply enough. With the inhabitants of South America, fish is some form of other is a staple article of diet, much as rolled oats is with us.

After the regiment returned to the Drill Hall refreshments were served, and the band gave some selections.

Picket Duty.—The parade states of the Battalion parade on the Fifth Regt. were held yesterday at 10 a.m. The turnout was total attendance.

The regiment was present at Beacon Hill and a line of pickets thrown out from St. Catherine street right away out to the rifle butts. A party of six gunners were detailed off under the command of Major Hibben to sweep through the lines and locate the camp, that was situated in the woods.

When Print Blurs.—When print blur, irritable eyes and general discomfort result. We positively cure this condition with glasses.

F. W. NOLTE & CO.

EXCLUSIVE OPHTHALMIC AND MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

37 FORT STREET

ADVERTISE

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We positively cure this condition with glasses.

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## Discussing Freight Rates

Chamber of Commerce Decides That Time Has Arrived For Action.

Whole Matter To Be Gone Into. Valuable Report on Question.

The Chamber of Commerce is to make a special effort to get Justice done the merchants of Victoria in the matter of equitable freight rates, and almost the whole of yesterday evening's session was taken up with the discussion of that very important topic. The committee has submitted an exhaustive report which will be discussed at the next meeting to be held on Tuesday evening next, when the leading merchants of the city and all shipping companies will be asked to present and express their views. The matter of taking further steps looking to the arrangement of an Island Council was laid over for one week.

President Carter occupied the chair and there was a good attendance of members, Frank Adams, R. L. Drury, Richard Hall, M.P.P., and Andrew Blyth were elected as members.

Adolph Heine asked for descriptive matter regarding Vancouver Island and its resources. Referred to R. E. Gossell for answer.

One question of Home Industries, Mr. A. B. Fraser, Jr., reported for the committee that an interview was had with the Women's Council and the latter had shown keen interest in the matter, and expressed determination to co-operate in the movement for the better patronage of home industries.

Mr. Morley asked that no time be lost in locating the permanent exhibit in proper quarters.

Mr. Mowat reported that the school children's visits to factories had been quite the success anticipated. The children of the South Ward school had prepared descriptive articles of the visits and had been forwarded to the Chamber by Miss Cannon.

Mr. Kingham thought the innovation had proved a great success and that it deserved wider application among the various educational institutions.

The committee were heartily thanked for the excellent manner in which the arrangements for the children's visits had been carried out.

Pete R. Smith, chairman of the Committee on Transportation, submitted the following report:

"Your committee appointed some men to look up the trade and transportation questions as affecting this city, beg to make the following report:

"That an intelligent understanding of this very important matter can be arrived at by your committee if it was desirous to approach the question from both residential and non-residential standpoints.

"This was accomplished by circularizing all centres and setting up a committee with whom a general interchange of information could be carried on, and again by local references among shippers and merchants. As a result of which your committee have, in their opinion, in possession of information some one hundred and ten communications containing invaluable information of the various products and resources of these communities, classes of goods exported are required by them, together with passenger rates and suggestions for improved service and trade relations with Victoria.

From the local shippers and merchants many valuable and erroneous have been received, showing present facilities as unsatisfactory in the extreme.

Studied neglect or failure to understand the nature of service required by Victoria as a coast port, the difficulties attending passage and reducing the railroad officials, show plainly the futility of protest and the urgent need of concerted action.

The interior mainland traders point to the difficulties with which Victoria handles and the gradual shifting of commercial distribution to the mainland.

Our geographical position gives Vancouver two days start on our country neighbors, and a day's handling of goods, which without an additional laying over of from three to eight days in the freight sheds of that city.

Emergency we are aware will soon arise for we wish all means being taken to allow us to compete with these communities, has made it apparent to many that the trouble here complained of has been the rule and not the exception.

Great difficulty was experienced at the withdrawal of terminal privileges on saltnetships from Victoria. This move not only tends to centralize this industry on the mainland, but will render the port of Victoria less attractive.

It has also a sufficient bearing on trap fishing possibilities of the southeast and southwest on waters of Vancouver Island, and the terminal supplying of Coast and Northern cannery, though a slight initial reduction.

Another bone of contention and in this we have the support of the mercantile interests of this province is the privilege the Co. should possess in being able to ship to the West Coast. It is only when this right is given the Coast manufacturer a fair chance in disposing of Western wares, but would make British Columbia a distributing point in the East for Oriental goods. Again this right is in contrast of interests in this particular.

With Northern traffic both Vancouver and Seattle possess advantage in being the first point of arrival from the North and the former in addition to this the last port of call. This gives the merchants of these cities a commercial prestige in the North.

We believe it to be useless to approach the C. P. R. Co. toward making this city the home port of one of their boats, dividing us with the other, and especially between Victoria and Vancouver for the reason that the company's interest lay first in building up their own city and second by that a slight inconvenience would result to them in holding up the other.

We do think, however, that arrangements might be made with one or more lines of the Seattle fleet (they having to pass here coming and going) which would give the city no disadvantage in this respect. We suggest this matter be looked into by this Chamber with this end in view.

The completion of the ferry system of the Great Northern Railway will we believe, from the present estimation on the part of the mainland, bring this city into closer touch with the agricultural possibilities of this section and your committee suggest to the members of this Chamber to acquaint themselves with the various towns located at the seaport opportunity as many new openings have presented themselves in this con-

nexion for remunerative exchange.

Another problem of great and one which the Coast cities have apparently lost sight of for the time being is the Coast-Kootenay road. The many communications existing on this subject emphasize strongly the urgent necessity of early action to secure to this province and the Dominion the trade which now goes to the State of Washington.

The Gulf and Island service carried on by the Victoria & Sidney railroad last year has not escaped severe criticism from our correspondents. While admitting the advantages derived from the same pointed to by our critics, we are of the opinion that irregularities prevail. This matter your committee is now working upon and hope to report to this chamber of arrangements for better service for the coming summer. The steamer company will be asked to maintain a good service during the summer months for a weekly or fortnightly service with a small steamer. In this way a great deal of produce will find its way to market, and the cost of shipping will be reduced, conditions, a corresponding increase in return will of necessity take place.

Much vexation is caused by the action of the C. P. R. Co. in levying heavy charges on broken carload lots. As a Coast point, goods should be delivered in this city at tariff rates, a course now pursued by the Great Northern Railway Co.

Our greatest complaint is the system of short rates, losses or overcharges from our merchants against the railroad companies, the system prevailing among them of keeping these claims open for periods extending to six months, and this is not to be strongly condemned.

There is no reason why all claims of this nature could not be adjusted and settled for within thirty days. If this matter was left in the hands of the railroads, there is little doubt but what this grievance could be entirely removed.

The enormous demand for lumber now taking place in the Northwest is making itself felt among the shippers, in getting this business on a proper basis, however, connection by rail with the waterfront properties embracing lumber and other industries, will have to be accomplished. In this connection the question of opening the Seaway seems to be the only effective method of encouraging trade and giving to this city the most satisfactory results from an economic and commercial standpoint.

Encouraging the individuals involved by your committee to the delays in arrival of goods shipped over the transcontinental lines, and which in a number of cases, have exceeded more than double the time usually consumed, a serious question is raised as to the amount of rolling stock available.

The unprecedented growth of the Oriental and Coast trades leads your committee to believe that the only relief that can be afforded is the direction of the building of another transcontinental line. Considerable inconvenience is attached to the present order of things which will certainly be limited.

Desiring, as far as possible, to keep this report as brief as possible, your committee would call attention to the vast grants of valuable land allotted by our legislature for the purpose of opening up this province; also the case of the islands and particularly the question of bonds. It was the intention to have presented with this report a statement to date of what has been done in this respect, showing also the results attained and the pressing necessities of the future.

We believe this information is of such startling character as to create uneasiness on part of any who care to go into the matter, and will show the urgent necessity of the immediate action of the Legislature.

Your committee will at the earliest date tabulate this matter for use of this chamber and the various Boards of Trade throughout the province.

Steady and surely it has been made apparent to your committee in their work on transportation that Victoria is losing ground as a factor in distribution. Taken into account the fact that she is the fourth north of Portland, she now ranks fourth place, the honors being taken from her by the two Sound and one Mainland cities. Enjoying only to the last few months an equal position with the last two cities.

The recent efforts on the part of the national highway to build up a rival sister, she has met disadvantages and discriminations that reflect poorly on her. Remained stationary in part by her merchants inability and through the Board of Trade, have been without effect.

In reviewing the past and planning for the future, we believe awaits this city, your committee realize that which is now apparent to many of our citizens, namely: Right belongs to those whose conduct and considerations, which are necessary to free commercial intercourse common to other commercial points, the merchants should stand together, favoring those who favor us, and for the effect carrying out our policy in the building up of our city, the merchants be approached with a view of appointing a committee in whose hands all routing orders shall be placed for use of the steamer.

The report will be discussed at length at a meeting to be held on Tuesday evening next, when all the leading business men of the city will be invited to be present.

A finance committee to manage the money end of the Chamber was appointed to consist of Messrs. Kingham, Newton and Houston.

The matter of further expediting the movement for an Island Council was laid over for a week.

The powers of the committee on harbor improvements were enlarged on motion of Mr. Laird.

Phil R. Smith wanted a committee appointed to wade on St. Thomas Shough, and to attempt a settlement of the C. P. R. strike, but a motion to adjourn prevailed.

**JAMES ANGUS DEAD.**

Well Known Victorian Passed Away at His Residence Last Night.

The death occurred last night as a result of heart disease of James Angus, a resident of Victoria for a large number of years. He was taken ill at his late residence, Elsewhere, on Friday night and passed away last night.

Mr. Angus, as well as favorably known amongst Victorians, for his services to the community in the early days. He was a brother of R. B. Angus, of Montreal, one of Canada's foremost capitalists, and has a brother, Forrest Angus, resident in Victoria. He leaves two sons, one, Angus, being in the employ of a Montreal bank, and the other, Dick Angus, being engaged in business in Vancouver. Three daughters survive him, the third daughter being Mrs. B. G. Rogers, wife of the managing owner of the B. C. Sugar Refinery at Vancouver. The late Mr. Angus was born at Bathgate, Scotland, and was 50 years of age.

**AT THE PLAY HOUSES.**

Took Large Crowd of Passengers from Seattle for Nome.

Steamer Portland sailed from Seattle yesterday afternoon for Cape Nome. The Portland has 164 passengers, and will bring her luck this year than last, for on her first voyage last year she was picked up by a running field of polar bears, and carried through the straits into the Arctic, where she had an enforced sojourn of about two months, with only the steamer Jeannie, which had met a similar fate, and the cheerless icebergs to keep her company.

**NORTHWESTERN SMELTING & REFINING CO.**

BUYERS OF

SAVOY THEATRE.

What has become a stereotyped nightly report from this popular vaudeville house, "packed to the doors," fitly describes the condition of things again last night. A bright, entertaining and varied bill was presented. The programme very nearly runs the gamut of vaudeville, and the laughter and applause attest to the merit of the only big show in town.

**THE EDISON.**

The Edison vaudeville house is having record attendances this week, the continuous performances presenting the best programme of attractions yet given by this popular pleasure resort. James Harrington in Edison's act created endless amusement by his drill demonstrations and well rendered coon songs. Ed. Cannon extemporizes verses, taking members of the audience for the subjects of his verse, and his happy hits are most ingenious and ready.

**SUNLIGHT SOAP.**

AS FOR THE OCTAGON BAR.

Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white and won't hurt the hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO.

158

## Kaga Maru In From the Orient

Japanese Liner Brought Goodly Complement of Saloon Passengers

J. J. Hill Says Oriental Trade Will Be Developed With Profit.

# AS A BIRD IS KNOWN BY ITS SONG

So is a Gentleman by His Choice of Smoking

**SWEET CAPORAL**  
CIGARETTES

Denote Company, Taste and Breeding

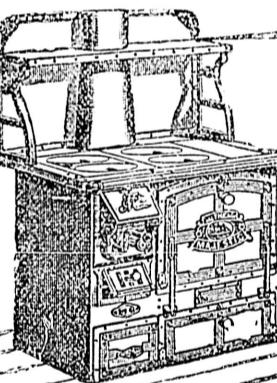
The Hinton Electric Co., Ltd.

62 Government Street,

ELECTRIC APPARATUS & IRON SUPPLIES

Selling Agents

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.  
CANADA FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.



## WANTED

A woman whose husband is at home three times a day, when he can be, to be greeted at each meal time with the love and the smile of the good wife and children. Wanting a man who will say to his husband, your coming is like the sunshine—it brightens my heart; come every day and eat with your family; the delicate food cooked on the Majestic range. We have abundance of eggs, cream, elegant baking, all cost for fuel and absolute comfort. Wanted, in every home in the land, a majestic husband, a majestic wife, a majestic family and a majestic range.

CORNICE AND WINDOW BRUSHES  
for spring cleaning; LAWN SPRINKLERS,  
LAWN MOWERS; RUBBERS, HOSE  
Tools of all kinds.

GEO. POWELL & CO.,  
CHEAPSIDE,  
127 Government St.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

We have a full line of the following goods at the right prices; give us a call if in need of anything in our line.

Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Fittings, Brass Goods for Steam and Water, Garden Hose, Belting, Agricultural Implements and Vehicles.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD., VICTORIA

Branch Stores at Vancouver and Kamloops.

**NORTHWESTERN SMELTING & REFINING CO.**

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**LOCATION OF WORKS**

**CROFTON, Vancouver Island, B. C.**

**CUPS AND TROPHIES**

JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN PRESENTATION CUPS AND TROPHIES

From \$4 to \$40

J. WENGER, Jeweler

Established 1876.

127 GOVERNMENT ST., near Bank of Montreal.

**The E. B. Eddy Co.**

HULL, CANADA

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER IN THE WORLD

Also WOODEN WARE, TUBS, PAILS,

WASH BOARDS, BUTTER TUBS,

AND THE BEST MATCHES ON EARTH.

**JAMES MITCHELL,**

AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**7 YEE COPPER CO.**

SMELTING WORKS AT

**LADYSMITH**

PREPARED TO PURCHASE ORES, CONVENIENT TO THE ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY OR THE SEA,

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, MANAGER

Advertise in the Colonist!



# FERNWOOD ESTATE

This Estate, fronting on Cadboro Bay Road, Pandora Avenue, North Chatham and other streets, has been subdivided into lots, ranging from one-third of an acre to one acre in extent. These lots are for sale at very low prices, on the easiest possible terms.

PEMBERTON & SON,

45 FORT STREET

# 75c Potatoes 75c

(Island grown.)

WE GUARANTEE EVERY SACK 100 LBS. AND GOOD COOKERS.

Telephone 413. SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market

## Sir Thomas On the Stand

(Continued From Page One.)

Order provides immediate preparation grant. Will be out of town until tomorrow evening.

GEO. MEL. BROWN.

Another message from Mr. Brown bears date of the 15th, and is as follows:

Vancouver, 15th Sept., 1901.

Certified copy orders-in-council and maps of Columbia & Western settlement, determined by the government will be delivered as I am making copies for the here. Col. Wells, Mr. Wells, said that the information exhausts all the alternate even-numbered blocks from 2 to 24 inclusive, deficiency for that section being made up of two additional blocks, one six by six miles, and the other six by eight miles. The arrangement for third section exhausts balance even-numbered blocks to Pentiction, leaving deficiency which government says shall be made up of two blocks, one the southeast corner of provincial boundaries, the other west of Elk river, bounded on west by eastern boundary of B. C. Southern, block 2.

GEO. MEL. BROWN.

In the meantime Mr. Wells had been to Montreal again, and we had had some conversation with respect to the position we were taking up in respect of the land matter. It was stated to him Mr. Creelman's opinion, and he had replied that if this position was confirmed by the advisors of the Crown, there would be no further difficulty that the company would undoubtedly get the grants. I did not infer that in saying this, Mr. Wells meant necessarily a vindication of the company's position that the courts would be necessary to convince the government of its justice, but rather that if the opinion of any lawyer of high standing was obtained, at the request of the company or otherwise, the grants would be delivered. That generally, in collecting such collections, I have had with the transactions now under investigation by this committee.

To Mr. Duff—It was, I should say, early in 1897 that the C. P. R. acquired control of the British Columbia Southern. The grant to the British Columbia Southern still remains the property of that company, subject to an arrangement with the company, with the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, and with the Dominion government. Under these arrangements the C. P. R. acquired the stock of the British Columbia Southern, the land grant, however, remaining the property of the British Columbia Southern. The former owners of the stock made it conditional that of the lands in these two reserves, the coal company shall receive from any lands earned and obtained by the British Columbia Southern, with all lands in the first reserve—with the exception of eight acres in the British Columbia Southern—and undertaken to turn over these lands reserved amounted to about 250,000 acres. This first arrangement subsequently offered when the Dominion government insisted upon a certain area being turned over to the government for the protection of the public. Under this arrangement 50,000 acres were first to be selected for the government. In Reserve Two the coal company were to have the right to select 10,000 acres of coal and oil lands before the railway company should be permitted to make selections. The arrangement with the coal company also included a restriction of the railway company's rights to mine in coal mining. The parties to this arrangement were the British Columbia Southern, the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, the Dominion government and, incidentally, the C. P. R. At this time the land grant had not been settled, the road not yet having been completed. The initial block was conveyed in 1899, and the others somewhat latter. These lands acquired by the British Columbia Southern company would of course have been subject to the agreement with the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, if belonging to Reserve No. 2—the block to the east of the Elk River. Block 4,503 would have constituted part of such reservation. I see by the evidence that the company did not acquire block 4,503 by order-of-council. This was the first I had known of it. I had never heard before that I am aware of that this grant had been made. I find that in December, 1900, I had a telegram from Mr. Brown, in which he said that a modified British Columbia Southern arrangement had been settled by the government that day, or something to that effect. In 1900 the company was pressing for settlement of its land grants, and Mr. Brown was in Victoria for that purpose. I recall that Mr. Brown was pressing to be given these blocks, 4,503 and 4,504. I recall also that in September the matter was apparently disposed of by an order-in-council, under which certain other lands were given, the government retaining the rest of these particular blocks. I recollect the telegram attached to the order-in-council of the 10th October, referring to deficiency blocks A and B. This arrangement would look up as deficiency lands the lands west of Elk river, and at the southeast corner of the province, block 4,503 being included in this reserve. On the 5th of September we were pressing for the lands now known as block 4,504, but got these deficiency blocks A and B instead. I was here in October, 1900. In the ordinary course, Mr. Brown should have advised me of the nature of the settlement arrived at, but I cannot say what really was reported to me. The matter did not attract my attention entirely. I never gave it any thought yesterday, when I learned that there had been an order-in-council passed relating to the British Columbia Southern. Mr. Brown was no doubt making great efforts to have this substitution made, quite possibly with the cognizance and approval of the company, but I cannot recollect the details, if such were the case. Naturally we were desirous of getting those two blocks. We were desirous of making the best bargain possible. I do not remember any specific instructions having been given Mr. Brown. The negotiations were his own. He did not necessarily follow explicit instructions. We naturally would desire these two blocks as better lands than others suggested. Mr. Brown wrote few letters in connection with the negotiations he was conducting. He preferred to go to Montreal and make personal reports. He had a free hand, and would report to me verbally from time to time. He had asked authority

to close these subsidy matters in September, 1900. I had as a matter of fact thought that it was closed. If this block had been given then, it would have been subject to the arrangement entered into with the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, which would have the right to select 10,000 acres before the railway company could make any selections of land, and the railway company would also have been debarred from permitting coal or oil prospecting for a period of ten years. If these lands were granted to the Columbia & Western, the same agreement might apply also under certain conditions. There was an arrangement with the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and possibly there would have been no legal obligation. It might have been a moral obligation only, but one nevertheless that would have been observed. Immediately after these grants were issued, and while we were expecting delivery of the patents, we discussed with Mr. Creelman if these lands would be subject to the legal obligation to the Crow's Nest company under the agreement of the C. P. R. Mr. Creelman said that if these lands came to the Columbia & Western, the Crow's Nest company would have to have the same selection rights as if to the British Columbia Southern, and I had subsequently so informed the secretary of the Crow's Nest company, when we were discussing matters generally with Messrs. Nicholls and Felt, as representing that company in the capacity of special delegates. The form of cancelling these grants had in the meanwhile been gone through. We did not regard it as meaning much, and we were discussing the efforts that should be made to secure the title. We had assured them that we established the title they would have the same right of selection as if the lands had gone to the British Columbia Southern. 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